



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Bills of health from ports south of Callao show smallpox in Iquique, Coquimbo, Antofagasta and the neighborhood of Talcahuana, and plague in Antofagasta.

The steamship *Palena*, which I reported on May 5 as having had a death, probably from plague, on board, en route from Salaverry, had no further cases, and was discharged from quarantine by the port authorities after the proper measures had been taken.

Official statistics of plague, dated May 7, 1906.

Locality.	Cases May 7.	New cases.	Cured.	Died.	Cases May 13.
Lima	16	6	2	2	18
Paita	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Trujillo district	12	.....	2	1	9
Lambayeque	4	.....	1	.....	3
Mollendo	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mansefu	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hualgayoc Province	9	.....	.....	.....	9

Week ended May 19, 1906. The Chilean steamship *Limari* cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, May 17, with 94 cabin and 44 steerage passengers from this port, also 1 new man in crew.

The plague in Lima continues about the same.

A case of smallpox occurred in Callao this week, but there has been no case of plague in the port since March 26.

Conditions in ports south of Callao are apparently unchanged.

Official statistics of plague, dated May 13, 1906.

Locality.	Cases May 7.	New cases.	Cured.	Died.	Cases May 13.
Lima	18	3	6	1	14
Paita	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Trujillo district	9	.....	2	.....	7
Lambayeque	3	2	.....	1	4
Mollendo	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mansefu	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hualgayoc Province	6	.....	.....	.....	6

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of March, 1906. Estimated population, 1,038,469. Total number of deaths, 1,360, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 14, smallpox 52, and 75 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—New Castle*.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 51,100. Total number of deaths, 45, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Governors Harbor*.—Week ended May 19, 1906. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended May 23, 1906. Estimated population, 12,656. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco.*—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 350, including enteric fever 2, measles 2, smallpox 7, whooping cough 3, yellow fever 2, and 47 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Hamilton.*—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 59,567. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 1 from scarlet fever, and 3 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

JAPAN—*Formosa.*—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 3,050,004. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from diphtheria, 2 from enteric fever, and 602 from plague reported.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended May 27, 1906. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 18, including 1 from smallpox.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 26, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 14.2 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

London.—One thousand one hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 41, scarlet fever 15, diphtheria 13, whooping cough 32, enteric fever 8, and 10 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,614 deaths were registered. In the “outer ring” the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 8 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 26, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz, 4.4, and the highest in Portadown, viz, 36.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 173 deaths were registered, including whooping cough 3, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 26, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12.1, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 19 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 592, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 12, scarlet fever 4, and 13 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio.*—Two weeks ended May 19 and June 2, 1906. Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended May 30, 1906. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 380, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 8, measles 11, whooping cough 1, smallpox 5, and 30 from tuberculosis.

TURKEY—Constantinople.—Two weeks ended May 27, 1906. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 362, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 15, measles 3, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 1, and 64 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—Curaçao.—Two weeks ended June 1, 1906. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 13. No contagious diseases.

St. Thomas.—Two weeks ended May 25, 1906. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 16. No contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from December 30, 1905, to June 22, 1906.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 30, 1905, to December 29, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29, 1905.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 31-June 5...	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 6-May 22.....		192	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 12-May 12.....		1,584	
Madras.....	Nov. 25-Apr. 6.....		40	
Rangoon.....	Dec. 17-May 12.....		47	
Philippine Islands:				
Provinces.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 21.....	3,810	2,862	
Manila.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 21.....	283	252	
Russia:				
General.....	Dec. 7-17.....	36	16	
Government of Lomza.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 14.....	34	11	
Government of Plock.....	Dec. 4-29.....	72	34	
Government of Siedlec.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 26.....	29	12	
Government of Warsaw (Warsaw included).	Dec. 12-18.....	9	5	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 15-30.....		2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 20-May 13.....	58	48	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 6-12.....		1	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	6	4	
Cartagena.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1	1	
Costa Rica:				
Limon.....	June 20.....	1	.....
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 25-June 21.....	14	7	
Matanzas Province.....	Feb. 5-May 23.....	3	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 4-Apr. 30.....		210	Estimate for March, 1906, about 300 cases, 60 deaths.
Honduras:				
Choloma.....	Apr. 6-May 13.....	7	1	Still present.
El Paraiso.....	Jan. 18-19.....		1	
Pimienta.....	May 28-June 9.....	20	.....
Puerto Cortes.....	Mar. 13.....	1	.....
San Pedro.....	Mar. 18-24.....			Present.